EVENTS.SD2   Documentation

EVENTS.SD2 contains study endpoint events which occurred prior to July 1, 1998. That is, it includes all incident and recurrent MI, angina, CHF, stroke, TIA, and claudication events and all deaths through June 30, 1998. EVFORMAT.SAS contains format statements with value labels for the categorical variables.

The file is structured so that each event is one record. If a participant has had more than one event, he/she will have more than one record in the file. If a participant has had no events, he/she will have one record in the file containing this information.

Variables that are not associated with a particular event (e.g., IDNO, AGE2, MIBASE, death) are present in every record for a person.

There is one censor time, called CENSTIME. It is the time on study through June 30, 1998 if the person is still living at that time or time on study until death if the person is deceased.

There is an Event Type variable, EVTYPE, which you will use along with a set of indicator variables, or flags, to select the event record of interest for each person. These flags are:

Definite/Probable: 0 = probable, 1 = definite
Incident/Recurrent: 0 = recurrent, 1 = incident
Procedure related/non-procedure related: 0 = non-procedure related, 1 = procedure related
Fatal/Non-fatal: 0 = non-fatal, 1 = fatal
Stroke Type: 0 = hemorrhagic, 1 = ischemic (missing for all non-stroke events)

Event Type:

0 = no event	6 = TIA
1 = MI	7 = angioplasty
2 = angina	8 = coronary artery bypass surgery
3 = stroke	9 = other deaths (non-CHD)
4 = chf	10 = ECG MI (silent)
5 = claudication	11 = other CHD deaths (cause80=1 & CHD80=2or3)

Variables in the File

The following are the same in every record for a participant:

IDNO
AGE2, GEND01, RACE
MIBASE, ANGBASE, CHFBASE, CLDBASE, STRKBASE, TIABASE – baseline disease prevalence by self-report
MIBLMOD, ANBLMOD, CHBLMOD, CLBLMOD, STBLMOD, TIBLMOD – baseline disease prevalence after adjudication *(these variables are more accurate than the *BASE variables and are preferable for use in analyses)*
CENSTIME
DEATH
CAUSE80, CHD80, MECHAN80 -- cause, type, and mechanism of fatal events
STLOC - location of stroke or TIA
EVTYPE, TTOEVENT -- event type and time, in days, from study entry to event (for the event in that record).
INCREC -- incident or recurrent
FATAL -- fatal or non-fatal
DEFPROB -- definite or probable
PROCREL -- procedure related or non-procedure related
STKTYPE -- stroke type (missing if the event is not a stroke)

Miscellaneous Additional Information about Variables

Baseline mod variables (MIBLMOD, etc.) -- these are the variables used to determine whether a person is prevalent at baseline. 0 = person is not prevalent, is at risk of an incident event.
1 = prevalent, based on latest information, whether obtained at baseline or using an update of baseline status

INCREC -- a person may have more than one incident MI. If the first MI is probable, it is labeled as incident. If a later MI is definite, it is also labeled incident. If the first MI is definite, it is labeled incident, and a later probable MI is not labeled incident. In addition, the first procedure-related MI is considered incident, as is the first non-procedure related MI. If the first MI is non-procedure related, a later procedure-related MI is not considered incident. The person may also have an incident ECG MI (see next paragraph).

A person can have only one incident stroke event. If the first stroke is ischemic, this will be labeled as incident. If the person later has a hemorrhagic stroke, this will be labeled as recurrent. If the type of the first stroke is unknown, there will be no incident hemorrhagic or ischemic stroke. It is not necessary to specify stroke type for calculation of incident events with stroke.

EVTYPE = 10, ECG MI (silent) -- these are MIs based on changes in the annual clinic ecg compared to the baseline ecg. Only those at risk of incident MI are eligible to have an ECG MI. Only silent

ECG MI's are included. That is, if serial ECG changes indicate an MI during a given year, but the person also had a hospitalized MI during that year, no ECG MI record will appear. If an ECG MI occurs in a year before any events MIs have occurred, the ECG MI is coded as incident. Only the first occurrence of an ECG MI is included in the file. The event time associated with ECG MIs is the time halfway between the two relevant clinic visits.

DEATH -- this variable is set to 1 in every record for a participant who died prior to July 1, 1998. For example, if a person had 3 non-fatal events and then died, all 4 records in EVENTS.SD2 will show that DEATH = 1. In contrast, the FATAL variable only applies to one individual record for a person. In the example above, FATAL would be set to 0 for the first three records and 1 for the last record. Use FATAL to pull out fatal events. Use DEATH to select all dead participants.

Below is a table showing how the flag variables are set for various types of event records:

defaults and valid values:

	definite(1)/prob(0)	proc. related(1)/ non-proc. rel.(0)	incident(1) recurrent(0)
incident/recurrent (adjud.)			
MI	0,1	0,1	0,1
ANGINA	0,1	2 (not assessed)	0,1
CHF	0,1	0,1	0,1
CLAUDICATION	0,1	2	0,1
STROKE	1	2	0,1
TIA	1	2	0,1
recurrent (non-adjudicated)			
MI	1	0	0
ANGINA	1	2	0
CHF	1	2	0
CLAUDICATION	1	2	0
STROKE	1	2	0
TIA	1	2	0
fatal (adjudicated)			
MI	1	0,1	0,1
CHF	1	2	0,1
STROKE	1	2	0,1
fatal (non-adjudicated)			
MI	1	0	0
CHF	1	2	0
STROKE	1	2	0
CABG	1	2	0,1,2*
PTCA	1	2	0,1,2**
OTHER DEATH	2 (not assessed)	2	2 (not assessed)

all non-strokes: stroke type = nmissing
    strokes: 0,1, or 9 (missing: unknown type)

ANGINA CLAUDICATION TIA CABG PTCA: fatal/non-fatal=0 (non-fatal)

* CABG: inc/rec set to 2 (not assessed) if BPSSUR07 ne 0 or 1
**PTCA: inc/rec set to 2 if CORART07 ne 0 or 1